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8600

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release January 23, 1986

Vince Lovett 343-7445  
Carl Shaw 343-4576

### Top Program Directors for Indian Affairs Appointed by Assistant Secretary

Interior Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer announced today the appointment of three top officials for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Named to direct the principal program offices of the Bureau are Henrietta Whiteman, a Cheyenne Indian on the faculty of the University of Montana, to be director of Indian education programs; Frank Ryan, a member of the Gros Ventre Tribe who was executive director of the President's Commission on Indian Reservation Economies, to be director of trust responsibilities, and Hazel Elbert, a Creek Indian who served as the acting head of the BIA prior to Swimmer's appointment, to be director of Indian services.

Swimmer, who became assistant secretary for Indian affairs December 5, said he was pleased "to begin to get his management team on board. They are highly qualified, very competent people who share my determination to make the BIA a more effective agency in helping Indian tribes achieve self-sufficiency and self-government."

As director of Indian education programs for the Bureau, Whiteman is in charge of a federal Indian school system that includes 57 day schools; 46 on-reservation boarding schools; seven off-reservation boarding high schools; 13 dormitory facilities for Indian students attending public schools; and three post-secondary schools -- a junior college, a fine arts institute and a technical training institute. She also has oversight responsibility for 58 schools operated by tribes under contracts with the BIA. The FY 1986 budget for Indian education programs is \$269 million.

Whiteman, who is a full professor and director of Native American Studies at the University of Montana, has accepted her appointment for two years under an Intergovernmental Personnel Agreement with the university.

A native of Oklahoma, Whiteman has been on the Montana faculty since 1972. She was a visiting lecturer in the graduate school of education at Harvard in 1977. She has talked and taught about Indian education at various universities and before many education groups. She has published numerous articles in both professional and popular publications.

Whiteman, 51, graduated with a B.A. from the Southwestern Oklahoma State University, earned an M.A. in English from Oklahoma State University and a Ph.D in American Studies from the University of New Mexico. She began her education career in 1955 as a seventh grade teacher. In 1982, she was named Cheyenne Indian of the Year for her achievements in education. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Indian Education Association.

Frank Ryan, in the Office of Trust Responsibilities, will work with the tribes in the development of their natural resources. He will be responsible for tribal rights protection and will function as trustee for more than 53 million acres of land held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes and individuals. The FY 1986 budget for these functions is \$185 million.

Since 1981, Ryan has been a member of the Department of Education's Senior Executive Service as director of the Indian education program, director of the organizational performance service and personnel resources management service. He served for approximately one year on loan to the Executive Office of the President to work with the President's Commission on Indian Reservation Economies.

Born on the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana in 1948, Ryan graduated from Yale in 1971. While an undergraduate, he received a Carnegie Foundation grant to study economics in Japan and to work for a Japanese company. In 1970 he received a National Science Foundation grant to return to Japan where he studied paternalism in Japanese industry.

Ryan graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1977, received a faculty appointment there and remained at Harvard until 1981. He did research, taught and did some consulting in the area of Indian rights protection and development. In the early 1970's he worked with the Fort Belknap Tribal Management team, spent some time in the office of the Montana Governor as an economic development specialist, and worked with a business management firm in Chicago.

The Office of Indian Services, which will be directed by Hazel Elbert, includes social service programs, law enforcement, housing, economic development and employment programs and a number of other reservation governmental programs. The annual budget in FY 1986 is \$328 million.

Elbert has been the acting director of the office since June 1985, after serving as the deputy director of Indian services since July 1981.

A 1957 graduate of the Haskell Indian Junior College, the Oklahoma native began her government career in Washington, D.C. as a clerk-stenographer and has worked through a series of increasingly responsible jobs. During 1957-67, Elbert worked with the Indian Health Service in the old Department of Health, Education and Welfare. She transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1967, serving eight years as a legislative specialist.

In 1975, Elbert began a four-year stint as the legislative assistant for Senator Dewey Bartlett of Oklahoma.

In May 1979, she returned to the Bureau as a staff assistant to Forrest Gerard, Interior's first assistant secretary for Indian affairs.

# INDIAN NEWS NOTES

A Publication of the Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Office of Public Information Staff  
202/343-7445



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## Interior Royalty Management Committee Includes Indian Representatives:

Interior Secretary Donald Hodel met January 10 in Denver with his recently-appointed Royalty Management Advisory Committee. The 31-member committee includes seven Indian representatives. Hodel said the committee would "assure active and knowledgeable external oversight and continuing involvement in decisionmaking." It was selected from nominees submitted by state governors, Indian tribes, industry associations and other interested parties. Indian representatives include: Lester Chapoose, chairman, Uintah and Ouray Tribal Council; Louis Denetsosie, deputy attorney general, Navajo Nation; Judy Knight, vice chairman, Ute Mountain Tribal Council; Wes Martel, councilman, Shoshone Business Council; Ben Mathies, CPA/consultant to the Southern Ute Tribe; Thurman Velarde, administrator, Oil and Gas Administration, Jicarilla Apache Tribe; and Pressley Ware, chairman, Oklahoma Indian Mineral Association.

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## Indian People Share in Observance of Dr. King's National Holiday:

Indian people throughout the United States participated in the tribute paid to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. this year, when his birthday -- like that of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln -- was celebrated as a national holiday. An editorial in the Navajo Times Today wrote of Dr. King's dream: "The United States has come a long way towards Dr. King's dream. Sure there is still hatred and still evil. But look at how much more good there is today than there was when Dr. King was marching for a better society. More kids, kids from every race, are educated and taking their rightful place in society. Society still has a long way to go. But it's important to keep sight of the dream. And, more important, when the dream is important enough, it's time for those who really believe to begin giving. The process of giving, of sharing and of choosing to die for a belief, is what make the human being human." In Washington, D.C., Indian Affairs Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer told an Interior Department audience that the nation "owes a great debt to Dr. King. We need to make the principles he exemplified and taught a part of our lives." Swimmer said "not being part of the problem as an active racist is not enough." He added that the passive acceptance of racism and racist attitudes was a major cause of the continuing problems we still have today.

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## Report on Indian Tribes of Washington Published by Seattle Times:

A lengthy report on the Indians of the State of Washington was published by the Seattle Times in December. The six-part series has been re-issued as a twenty-six page special section available by mail for \$1.25 from the Seattle Times, P.O. Box 1926, Seattle, Washington 98111. Reporter Bill Dietrich, who

did the report, worked for more than a year researching and writing the articles. He visited most of the state's 26 reservations. Photographer Alan Berner visited nine of the tribes over a period of several months. The report includes statistical information, historical background and information on the problems and progress of the state's Indians. The report also gives considerable attention to the conflicts in the state between the Indians and anti-treaty-rights organizations. The following is from the introductory article: "Washington is in the midst of an Indian renaissance. Thanks to legal decisions, a switch in federal policy and a new generation of sophisticated Indian leaders, there has been more change in the state's tribes in the past ten years than in the previous 100. Washington has also become the nation's leading state for native American political activism, courtroom battles, congressional Indian legislation and an anti-Indian backlash . . . For today's Indian, such positive and negative currents circle each other in a dizzying whirlpool. Also swirling are the old debates -- assimilation versus cultural survival, equal rights versus treaty rights, redneck racism versus bleeding-heart guilt, independence versus welfare."

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#### New Mexico County Required to Change Voting Precincts for Indians:

The Justice Department recently ordered McKinley County, New Mexico to increase the number of voting precincts in Indian areas and reassign voters to their proper precincts. Justice officials said the county had violated the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by locating voting precincts and assigning voters to precincts so that Indians are required to travel great distances to vote. Officials also said many Indians are assigned to vote in precincts that do not follow the geographic terrain or respect Indian living patterns. County officials said the non-compliance with the Voting Rights Act was not done on purpose. The order requires the county to increase the number of voting precincts in rural areas from 19 to 23 and to create two polling places in two of the precincts. It also requires the county to reassign voters to their proper precincts. The county is required to make information about the changes available to the public written in English, Spanish and Navajo.

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#### Supreme Court Agrees to Rule on Indian Land Consolidation Act:

The United States Supreme Court agreed December 13 to rule on the constitutionality of a 1983 amendment to the Indian Land Consolidation Act that required highly fractionated interests in reservation lands to revert to the tribe upon the owner's death. The amendment was passed to eliminate the administrative problems when a small parcel of trust land was held for as many as 100 heirs of the original owner. The amendment required that an undivided interest of no more than two percent in land that earned less than \$100 the preceding year would revert to the tribe after the owner's death. The amendment was challenged in court by some potential heirs of land on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations. The district court ruled the law was constitutional, but the circuit court of appeals held the law unconstitutional because it allowed tribes to reclaim land without compensating the estate of the deceased person.

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### Indian Woman Is Elected Mayor in Montana City:

Julene Kennerly, an Indian woman from Montana, was featured in the January 16 issue of USA Today as the first female, Indian mayor of a U.S. city. Kennerly, 45, wife of the late state Representative Leo Kennerly Jr., was elected to the non-paid position last fall. Her goal as mayor is to revive the Blackfeet Indian reservation city of Browning. Kennerly said of her new position, "I really want to restore the pride within Browning and the dignity that we all deserve."

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### Indian Business Woman Is Honored By President Reagan:

Peggy Shreves, A Chickasaw Indian woman from Oklahoma, was honored by President Reagan at a White House ceremony as "Female Entrepreneur of the Year" for 1985. Her accomplishments are featured in the January/February issue of the magazine Minorities and Women in Business. Shreves is president and founder of Frontier Engineering, Inc. (FEI), a computer products plant located in Norman, Oklahoma. Shreves and her husband left their positions at Oklahoma State University to gamble on their abilities as entrepreneurs. In just four short years their sales rose from \$24,000 in 1981 to more than \$5 million in 1985. Shreves said that the genetic engineering equipment FEI is working on has the potential for finding a cure for cancer. She also said FEI engineers designed equipment for the Federal Aviation Administration, which is expected to help reduce the potential for airline crashes. Shreves said credit for her success goes to the assistance she received from Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity (OIO), a Oklahoma based organization that provides business development assistance to Indian-owned firms, and the Small Business Administration for helping to smooth out some early problems. Shreves was named the "Indian Business Persons of the Year" by OIO in 1984 and won a similar honor from the Dallas Regional Office of the Minority Business Development Agency.

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### Ceremonies Celebrate Translation into Navajo of Complete Bible:

Dedication ceremonies were held December 19 on the Navajo Reservation for a new translation into Navajo of the complete Bible. A group called the Navajo Bible Translators had been working on the project for more than 40 years. A translation of the New Testament was completed and published in 1955. This New Testament translation underwent major revisions while work was completed on the Old Testament. According to Mrs. Geronimo Martin, whose husband was one of the first Navajos to join the translators, the only other complete Bible published in an Indian language is in Chol, a Mexican Indian dialect. The New York Times, reporting on the event, said the translators had "to struggle to convert the English of the King James into the language of the country's largest tribe, and they kept a keen eye out for cultural pitfalls." One of the translators, Faith Hill, said, "The easiest parts were anything about sheep and lambs. Navajo people know everything about sheep."

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# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release February 5, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576  
Vince Lovett (202) 343-7445

## Bureau of Indian Affairs 1987 Budget Request Is \$923.7 Million

The President's 1987 budget request of \$923.7 million in appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) puts new emphasis on the concepts of Indian self-determination and tribal self-government through the introduction of a new line item category for tribal/agency operations, putting almost one-third of the total BIA budget under more direct control of the tribes

The 1987 request also proposes the transfer of the \$22 million Johnson-O'Malley education program to the Department of Education (DOE) and the move of \$11.5 million in Title IV education programs from DOE to the BIA. Special legislation to effect this change will be needed. The rationale is to have all programs affecting Indian students attending public schools administered in the Department of Education and to move Indian education programs affecting federal or tribal schools to the BIA.

Interior Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer, who assumed direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in December, 1985, said he "was pleased that the 1987 budget request reflected the growing role of tribal governments in the operation of reservation programs." He added, "Even though the President's budget has been designed to comply with the deficit reduction requirements of the Gramm-Rudman act -- with no further reductions anticipated -- there is still an increase of \$8.5 million provided for the operation of Indian programs." The 1986 total for BIA program operation is \$853.6 million; the 1987 request is for \$862.1 million.

The Assistant Secretary said he intended to send all tribal chairmen a detailed explanation of the budget request, with further information about opportunities for consolidated grants, contracts and cooperative agreements under the new tribal/agency operations funding category.

The \$295 million requested for tribal/agency operations includes funding for local service programs planned and operated at the reservation or agency level and some other programs offering direct services to tribes and individuals. The consolidated funding of these operations will allow tribes more flexibility in making local decisions concerning fund usage to meet current needs and will reduce federal restrictions.

(more)

The program dollars budgeted for tribal/agency operations will be justified under the umbrella of a single budget activity with no subactivity line itemization. This will allow the tribes to request the use of the funds for various purposes within broad Congressional authorizations without going through the cumbersome and slow process of reprogramming required for exchanges between line items.

Comparisons between the individual line items in the 1987 budget request and those in the 1986 appropriation are generally meaningless because of the new tribal/agency operations category, which includes funds transferred from most of the other line item programs.

Programs receiving 1987 increases include self-determination services, \$4.2 million; social services, \$1.2 million; business enterprise development, \$1.2 million; real estate and financial trust services, \$4.6 million; management and administration, \$1 million; and a new consolidated training program, \$1.4 million.

The increase in self-determination services results from a \$5.6 million increase for the indirect costs of new tribal contracts for reservation programs, an increase in technical assistance and a decrease of \$1.7 million for small tribes core management grants.

The \$4.6 million increase in real estate and financial trust services includes \$3 million for cadastral surveys, mostly in Alaska, and more than \$700,000 for land records improvement. An increase of \$450,000 for financial trust services will be used to improve trust fund investment operations and to develop and implement a new trust fund accounting system.

The \$1.4 million requested for the new consolidated training program will be used to recruit and train qualified Indians to improve the quality and efficiency of the services provided by the Bureau to tribal groups. The BIA will activate understudy, cooperative education and in-service training programs for its employees.

Some of the major decreases from the 1986 appropriation levels are accounted for by the transfer of the Johnson-O'Malley program, \$22.1 million; reduced construction, \$41.7 million; and elimination of one-time payments of \$6 million for emergency hay purchases and \$7.5 million for payments to the Alaska Escrow account.

There has also been a reduction of \$12 million for programs in Alaska. Because of the implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the assumption by the state of greater responsibility for education and welfare programs, previous levels of federal financial support for Alaska Natives are no longer considered necessary.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BUDGET REQUEST FOR 1987

	<u>Adjusted FY 1986</u> <u>Appropriation*</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>Estimate</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>		
School Operations . . . . .	181,235	185,596
Johnson O'Malley . . . . .	22,053	0
Continuing Education . . . . .	54,011	20,212
Base Trnsf from Dept. of Edu. . . . .	0	11,500
SUBTOTAL, EDUCATION . . . . .	257,299	217,308
 <u>INDIAN SERVICES</u>		
Tribal Government Services. . . . .	30,872	5,604
Social Services . . . . .	108,331	93,103
Law Enforcement . . . . .	46,481	3,101
Self-Determination Services . . . . .	20,420	12,262
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program . . . . .	2,805	2,931
SUBTOTAL, INDIAN SERVICES . . . . .	208,884	117,001
 <u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT &amp; EMPLOYMENT</u>		
Employment Development . . . . .	25,550	2,593
Business Enterprise Development . . . . .	13,183	11,643
Road Maintenance . . . . .	22,077	314
SUBTOTAL, ECON. DEV./EMPLOY. . . . .	60,810	14,550
 <u>NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</u>		
Forestry & Agriculture . . . . .	97,612	19,712
Minerals & Min/Irr. & Power . . . . .	16,775	15,328
SUBTOTAL, NATURAL RES. DEV. . . . .	114,387	35,040
 <u>TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES</u>		
Indian Rights Protection . . . . .	20,488	17,408
Real Estate/Financial Trust . . . . .	28,568	12,851
SUBTOTAL, TRUST RESPONS. . . . .	49,056	30,259
 FACILITIES MANAGEMENT . . . . .	 87,372	 88,597

\* 1986 Appropriation figures have been adjusted to reflect a 4.3% Gramm-Rudman reduction.

(All dollar amounts are in Thousands.)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Management & Administration . . . . .	47,123	31,530
APA Services . . . . .	17,163	17,651
Employee Compensation Payments . . . . .	7,156	7,538
Program Management . . . . .	4,325	6,148
Consolidated Training Programs. . . . .	0	1,350
SUBTOTAL, GENERAL ADMIN. . . . .	75,767	64,217
 TRIBE/AGENCY OPERATIONS . . . . .	 0	 295,088
 TOTAL PROGRAM OPERATIONS	 853,575	 862,060
 <u>CONSTRUCTION</u>		
Building & Utilities. . . . .	33,844	28,960
Irrigation Systems. . . . .	17,438	13,900
Land Acquisition . . . . .	2,283	0
Housing . . . . .	42,564	16,295
Fire Suppression Transfer . . . . .	4,689	0
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION . . . . .	100,818	59,155
 Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund . . .	 2,103	 2,485
Payment to Alaska Escrow Account . . . . .	7,493	0
 TOTAL APPROPRIATION . . . . .	 963,989	 923,700



8601

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release February 6, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576  
Vince Lovett (202) 343-7445

### Interior Announces Policy On Taking Indian Lands Into Trust

The Department of the Interior announced today that it will deny requests to take off-reservation Indian lands into trust status for the purpose of establishing bingo or other gaming enterprises which do not conform with state and local laws.

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer said, "We do not oppose tribal bingo operations on established reservations, but we do not think it is desirable -- or in the tribes' best interests -- to establish small, satellite bingo reservations in or near urban areas. When a reservation or trust land is viewed as tribal homelands, the traditional concept, the special status and laws affecting that land and the tribes make sense. If you distort that concept for the purpose of some quick economic benefits, the whole system is endangered."

The Department is currently holding a number of applications from tribes requesting that land be taken into trust expressly for the purpose of setting up a bingo operation.

"If that is the intended use of the land, those requests will be denied," Swimmer said.

The Secretary of the Interior is vested by statute with broad discretionary authority to accept land in trust for individual Indians or Indian tribes, within or without existing Indian reservations. However, the Secretary must consider, the impacts and wisdom of acquiring land in trust for the purpose of extending jurisdictional immunities beyond present reservation boundaries.

The new policy preserves the opportunity for off-reservation land to be acquired in trust on a case-by-case basis for purposes such as housing and other, non-gaming business ventures.

(more)

Swimmer said the Department and the Reagan Administration supported federal legislation allowing the continued operation of high-stakes bingo on Indian reservations. He added that regulations to ensure that the tribes would be the principal beneficiaries of the games were needed.

"In too many situations the professional promoters of the games, or other individuals, are making most of the money," Swimmer said. "The tribe should be getting the money and using it for tribal governmental purposes."

"We are concerned," Swimmer said, "with protecting existing tribal sovereignty and governmental authority in Indian Country."

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# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release March 14, 1986

Shaw 202/343-4576

## Swimmer Appoints Woman as Liaison With Field Offices, Tribes

Patricia S. Keyes, a regional representative for the Department of Transportation since 1981, has been appointed as field operations officer by Interior Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer to serve on his staff as a coordinator and liaison with several of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) 12 area offices. She will also be responsible for relations with public and governmental organizations within those areas.

"I am pleased to have a person with Keyes' abilities and background join my staff," Swimmer said. "She will be an important link between the tribes, the field offices and the central office of BIA."

Swimmer became acquainted with Keyes during his work as co-chairman of the President's Commission on Indian Reservation Economies in 1984. She served as a Department of Transportation liaison to the Commission and provided information on road building on reservations and potential job markets that could be created.

Swimmer said that during his long tenure with the Cherokee Tribe in Oklahoma he sensed an inability to get tribal projects from the agency office to the area office and on to the central office of BIA. "I see Keyes as being that link or liaison that can work with tribes and field offices to see that tribal projects and priorities are developed and communicated to the correct offices, at both the area level and in the central office.

"I believe that with Keyes' past experience in working as a liaison person, she can effectively be the link that can make our system work better for all concerned," he added.

Keyes, a native of Ohio, represented the Secretary of Transportation in federal regions VII and VIII, a total of ten states in the central plains and Rocky Mountains with headquarters in Kansas City. She functioned as a liaison with other federal agencies, state and local governments, the private sector and individual citizens. She also was chairman of the Federal Regional Council in Kansas City 1981-83.

Prior to her work with the Transportation Department, Keyes worked for six years with the Republican National Committee in Missouri.

Swimmer said that in the near future he will appoint a second field operations officer to work with those tribes not covered within Keyes' jurisdictional area.

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

8604

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release March 27, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576

## Assistant Secretary Announces Four-Deputy Organization for Indian Affairs

Ross Swimmer, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in the Department of Interior, announced today a realignment of his office and the headquarters structure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

A Secretarial Order signed March 18, creates four deputies for Swimmer -- each with specific areas of responsibility in (1) Tribal Services; (2) Education; (3) Trust and Economic Development; and (4) Operations. The order establishes a direct chain of command from the new deputies to the Assistant Secretary by abolishing two former deputy positions.

Swimmer said the changes were made to strengthen the headquarters management of the Bureau "by giving the program directors immediate access to the Assistant Secretary and giving new emphasis to their roles in the development of critical policy guidance." He added that the BIA's top field officers, the 12 area directors, would report directly to the Assistant Secretary.

Swimmer's new deputies and their areas of responsibility are:

--Hazel Elbert, Tribal Services, all functions, programs, and activities assigned to the Office of Indian Services except those assigned to the Division of Financial Assistance (BIA's loan and business development programs) which is transferred to the new office of Trust and Economic Development.

--Henrietta Whiteman, Education, all functions, programs, and activities assigned to the Office of Indian Education Programs.

--Frank Ryan, Trust and Economic Development, all functions, programs, and activities assigned to the Office of Trust Responsibilities and those of the Division of Financial Assistance assigned to the Office of Indian Services.

--Ronald L. Esquerra, Operations, acting principal Deputy in the management of activities, responsibilities, and functions which extend across each directorate and is responsible for all functions, programs, and activities assigned to the Offices of Administration, Data Systems, and Facilities Management. He has been serving as the acting deputy assistant secretary.

The appointments of Elbert, Whiteman and Ryan as program directors for the Bureau were announced in January by Swimmer, who took office in December, 1985.

Swimmer said the Bureau's offices of Public Affairs (public information), Congressional and Legislative Affairs, and Equal Opportunity would report directly to him.

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8605

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release April 11, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576  
Vince Lovett (202) 343-7445

### INTERIOR PLANS TO CONTRACT FOR MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN TRUST FUNDS

The Department of the Interior announced today plans to contract for services to strengthen internal management and administration of more than \$1.5 billion of Indian trust funds.

Ross Swimmer, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, said that sound administration of the trust funds is one of Interior's paramount Indian trust responsibilities. He said that after assessing the consequences of further delay that he, as the manager for the trustee, decided to move ahead and take immediate steps to improve federal management of the funds.

Swimmer said the services in the contract will be directed at streamlining the collection process through use of a lock-box facility, concentrating funds more quickly into the U.S. Department of Treasury accounts for investment, improving accountability and reporting to Indian beneficiaries and the government as trustee, and strengthening investment management. "I want to assure you," Swimmer said in a letter to all tribal chairman, "that this procurement will not restrict or negatively affect any existing tribal or individual Indian right or relationship to the funds."

The Secretary of the Interior has broad responsibilities in managing Indian trust funds, including collections, accounting, investment, and certification of disbursements to Indian beneficiaries. Collections are deposited through the banking system into Treasury accounts specified for Indian trust funds. Treasury maintains the trust fund cash accounts and disburses the funds upon Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) request. BIA manages investment of the funds in securities and maintains accounts to reflect tribal and individual Indian interests in funds invested and funds held by Treasury.

Swimmer said that more than two years ago the BIA obtained an independent evaluation of its trust fund operation by a nationally known accounting firm and has considered numerous audits and reports concerning the funds. In response to a request for information published by the Bureau last year, a wide range of materials has been received on private sector capabilities to assist in management of Indian trust funds.

He said the Treasury Department had been especially helpful in assessing how the government might strengthen its Indian trust fund operation.

"There is no likelihood that the federal government could effectively duplicate the needed mechanisms already available in the private sector," Swimmer said.

All activities and decisions required by law of the government as trustee will continue to be performed by the government, including control of investment decisions, and the service contract will not restrict or negatively affect any existing tribal or individual Indian right or relationship to the funds.

Swimmer said the services to be procured through the contract will be designed to enhance rights of and services rendered to Indian beneficiaries by better accountability, more frequent and detailed reporting on the status of funds, a modernized collection process and a firmer investment operation.

He told the tribal chairmen in his letter that he would keep them informed of the steps taken in the months ahead.

The more than \$1.5 billion in trust funds are held by the United States as trustee for the benefit of Indian tribes or individuals. In many instances the funds were awards to the Indians as compensation for land claims or as damages for other past wrongs. The funds also represent income from trust lands -- oil and gas revenues, timber sales and the like.

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# 8006 DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Vince Lovett (202) 343-7445

For Release April 14, 1986

### INTERIOR ISSUES GUIDELINES FOR REVIEW OF TRIBAL BINGO MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Ross Swimmer, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in the Department of Interior, today announced revised guidelines for Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) review of tribal bingo management contracts and asked Indian tribes that are presently operating with unapproved contracts to submit them for review.

Previous guidelines provided that review and approval by the BIA would be at the option of the tribes

"It is now the Department's policy to exercise its authority to review tribal bingo management contracts in all cases," Swimmer said. "This fully implements the policy established in Interior Secretary Don Hodel's letter of August 6, 1985, to the Governor of the Pueblo of Santa Ana concerning the Pueblo's proposed pari-mutuel dog racing enterprise."

In a letter to all tribal chairmen with a copy of the new guidelines, Swimmer said that tribes conducting bingo under an unapproved bingo management contract were at risk that someone may file suit to have the contract nullified. He said that federal courts are continuing to hold that 25 U.S. Code, Section 81 makes tribal bingo management contracts null and void unless they are approved. He said the law also authorizes anyone to file suit in the name of the United States and, if successful, to recover half of any money paid to any person by or on behalf of the tribe.

"For your own protection," Swimmer continued, "you should submit your contract for review if you have not done so." He recommended that tribes review contracts under the new guidelines with the management companies and attempt to bring the contracts into conformity prior to submitting them for review by the Bureau.



8607



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release May 9, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576

## Agency Superintendents To Receive Training in Washington

Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer said today he will initiate on June 2 a program to bring Bureau of Indian Affairs agency superintendents to Washington, D.C. for a three-week intensive orientation on the Bureau's headquarters operations

A priority will be given to selecting new and less experienced superintendents for enrollment in the program.

"As a part of my efforts to improve the management of the Bureau, I want to expose our frontline managers -- the agency superintendents who work directly with Indian tribal governments -- to the Washington headquarters operations so they can attain a greater understanding of the organizations's missions, policies, programs and administrative processes from a Bureau-wide perspective," Swimmer said. "I would expect that the headquarter's managers will likewise learn from the experience of the superintendents."

Swimmer said the information learned during the orientation will enable superintendents to be more responsive to tribal governments. "I want the managers of the Bureau to make informed decisions at the lowest organizational level possible, and not merely pass forward the decision responsibility to the next higher organizational level." He said that in those instances where a higher authority is responsible for a decision, "I want sound analysis to come forward so that expeditious and responsible decisions can be made and responses given to tribal governments."

Three superintendents per month will be assigned to Washington. The orientation is designed to assure that participants gain a basic knowledge and understanding of the Bureau's trust and service responsibilities, its administrative authorities and procedures and management practices.

During their assignments the superintendents will spend time with the Assistant Secretary and his Deputies for Trust and Economic Development, Tribal Services, Education and Operations.

BIA



# 8607A DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Minerals Management Service

For Release: May 23, 1986

Michael Baugher (303) 321-3162  
Susan Hall (202) 343-3983

### ROYALTY DATA SYSTEM NOW ACCESSIBLE TO STATES, INDIANS

With the touch of a key, the Interior Department's Minerals Management Service (MMS) recently opened a computer information network to states and Indian tribes receiving mineral royalties.

The State and Tribal Support System (STATSS), gives participating States and tribes access to mineral revenue information maintained at MMS's Royalty Management Program accounting center in Lakewood, Colorado. Through government-provided computer terminals, 18 state and tribal offices have been linked to the MMS system since April 30, the date the system was opened.

"With time, perhaps a year, we hope to extend the system to many more participants," said Jerry D. Hill, MMS Associate Director for Royalty Management.

MMS is providing a training program for users of the computer equipment, and will set up a 24-hour hotline that users can call for assistance.

"Brought in under budget and on schedule," Hill said, "this first phase of STATSS should assist us all in our cooperative auditing efforts and improve understanding and communications. The information access should also trigger discovery of additional revenues. It was designed to meet the needs of its users."

The Department of the Interior, through MMS, is responsible for collecting, accounting for, and disbursing revenues from mineral leases on federal and Indian lands. States are entitled to a share of the bonuses, rentals, and royalties collected within their borders. After deduction of windfall profit taxes, states and the Federal Government equally divide the remaining revenues. One exception is Alaska, which receives a 90-percent share. Indians receive 100 percent of the revenues collected from their lands.

While the initial phase of STATSS is limited to information from MMS's principal accounting system, additional functions and information systems will be made available later.

(more)

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release May 30, 1986

Vince Lovett 202/343-7445

### BIA Seeks Proposals for Model Indian Business Development Centers

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) today issued requests for proposals for a model business development center to serve Indian tribes and individuals. The center would be expected to provide management and technical assistance, including help in obtaining private sector financing, for starting or expanding private businesses beneficial to Indian reservation economies.

"This initiative is an effort to shift the focus away from government projects to private ventures for building up reservation economies and providing needed jobs," Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer said. "We want to leverage available federal funds by combining them with tribal and private resources to further the growth of private, for-profit businesses. Past programs have been centered on tribal enterprises which too often have been run like governments rather than businesses."

Swimmer said that a pilot center could be expected to need federal start-up assistance but should be, in the long run, a viable, independent, revenue-sufficient alternative to government-sponsored business technical assistance programs.

Models proposed under the request may be for a national or regional center or for a demonstration center. The BIA has indicated that it might accept more than one proposal.

Evaluation of criteria will include how well a proposal deals with "identifying business opportunities, market-led growth opportunities, linkages with private sources of capital, business planning, restructuring of unprofitable business, equity participation and cost sharing."

Other factors will be personnel and organizational qualifications; replicability and adaptability of the proposal; budget and cost effectiveness and demonstrated experience in Indian business development.

Announcement of the request for proposals was published in the Commerce Business Daily on May 5, 1986.

For further information contact Peter Markey, BIA Contracts and Grants, Room 17, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs

For Release: June 6, 1986

Shaw (202) 343-4576

### SWIMMER TO MAKE 15-DAY TRIP TO INDIAN COUNTRY

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer departs Sunday on a 15-day trip to Indian Country that has him visiting 26 Indian reservations and meeting with more than 125 Indian tribes.

"Since I was sworn in about six months ago, I have spent most of my time in Washington involved in putting my staff together and working on administrative matters. This trip will be the first opportunity I have to get out and visit with many Indian tribal governments and talk with them about the issues in Indian Country," Swimmer said.

He will be visiting Indian reservations and tribes in the states of New Mexico, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska.

Swimmer's first meeting will be June 9 in Ruidoso, N.M., with the Mescalero tribal council. Later in the day he will meet in Albuquerque with the Colorado Utes, the All Indian Pueblo Council, Jicarilla Apache and Navajo Ramah tribes. The evening of June 9 he will be in San Diego, California for a dinner meeting with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) agency superintendents from the Sacramento area office.

Following are the additional dates and places Swimmer will be visiting:

June 10, San Diego and visits to the Indian reservations of Viejas,

(more)

Barona, Mesa Grande, Santa Ysabel, La Jolla, Rincon, Pala and Pechanga and meetings with the Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association. Travel to Reno for meeting with the Western Nevada tribal leaders.

June 11, Visit the Pyramid Lake reservation, travel to Sacramento for meeting with BIA employees and meet with the Northern California Agency BIA employees in Arcata; meet with Northern California tribal leaders in Arcata. June 12, Travel to Portland, Oregon for meeting with BIA employees; meet with tribal leaders from Oregon, Washington and Idaho in the Portland area office and travel to Yakima reservation.

June 13, Lummi and Tulalip reservations and dinner with the Colville tribal council. June 14, Colville reservation and dedication of Colville sawmill; travel to Spokane for meeting with Spokane, Kalispel, Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai and Nez Perce tribes and travel to Polson, Montana.

June 15, Visit the Flathead reservation and travel to Browning. June 16, Visit Blackfeet, Ft. Belknap and Ft. Peck reservations and travel to Billings for meetings with Rocky Boy, Crow and Northern Cheyenne tribal delegations. June 17, Visit Wind River reservations, meet with Billings area office employees and travel to Minneapolis.

June 18, Visit Red Lake, Minnesota Chippewa and White Earth reservations. June 19, Visit Standing Rock Sioux reservations and travel to Aberdeen, S.D. for meeting with Aberdeen area office employees.

June 20, Visit Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations. June 21, Visit Winnebago reservation in Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha reservation in Macy, Nebraska. June 22, Attend the 114th Annual Niobrara Convocation in Santee, Nebraska, and travel to Washington, D.C.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release June 13, 1986

Carl Shaw 202/343 4576

### ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAYS JULY DEADLINE FOR NAVAJO RELOCATION NO LONGER VALID

Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer today emphasized there will be no action by the federal government next month to forcibly remove Navajo families from land belonging to the Hopi Indian Tribe in Arizona.

"There will be no federal action to evict the Navajos remaining on the Hopi partitioned lands on July 6," Swimmer, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, said. "Apparently, some people are unaware that Congress has recognized that we cannot meet a July 6 deadline for completing relocation in the Navajo-Hopi settlement. Yet we continue receiving calls from the media and from individuals who mistakenly believe there will be a confrontation on the issue next month."

Legislation enacted in 1974 to settle a land dispute between the Hopi and Navajo tribes required the relocation of many Indians. In 1981, a deadline of July 6, 1986, was set for completion of the relocation, but Congress last December recognized that it would take longer to complete the resettlement of Navajo families still remaining on Hopi partitioned lands.

"Congress has told us that none of the Navajo families now living on lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe can be relocated until such time as replacement housing has been provided for them," Swimmer noted. "And Congress allocated about \$22 million for the BIA to construct housing for Navajos yet to be relocated."

Swimmer said the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is working closely with the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission under an agreement put into effect on February 25, 1986, to complete the relocation. The Commission was created by Congress as the primary agency for relocation.

"The BIA policy is to pool our expertise with that of the Commission to complete the job," Swimmer said. "We are not attempting to replace the Commission. We have a partnership in the commitment to see that the Navajo families are provided appropriate housing, useful counseling and other assistance necessary for an improved lifestyle in their new locations."

Congress specified that the BIA construct houses on what is known as "new lands" -- some 250,000 acres of land given the Navajo Tribe by the federal government and 150,000 acres of land purchased by the Tribe.

The Commission continues to have responsibility to construct relocation housing for those Navajos who choose to relocate on the previously existing Navajo Reservation lands or at an off-reservation site.

Swimmer, who visited the area where most Navajos awaiting relocation are residing, said he believes that nearly all of them will agree to move when they are assured that appropriate housing and grazing lands will be available.



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release June 19, 1986

202/343-7445 Lovett

## Parker Is Named Area Director in BIA's Muskogee, Oklahoma Office

Interior Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer has announced the appointment of Joe M. Parker, a Chickasaw Indian, as director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) Muskogee, Oklahoma area. The appointment was effective May 25.

Since 1976, Parker has been superintendent of the BIA's Tahlequah, Oklahoma agency, one of seven agencies under the Muskogee area office.

A former Internal Revenue agent, Parker has a strong background in financial affairs and fiscal management. He was the Muskogee area accounting officer 1974-76. He was with the Internal Revenue Service thirteen years from 1960 to 1973. He also had a year's experience as a bookkeeper with the Great Western Oil and Gas Company.

Parker graduated from East Central State University in Oklahoma in 1960 and became a Licensed Public Accountant in 1977.

Born in Stonewall, Oklahoma in 1933, he served in the U.S. Navy 1952-56. He has completed numerous management training programs offered by the Department of the Interior and other agencies.

The BIA has a total of 12 area (regional) offices, most of them working with tribal groups in several states. The Muskogee area is geographically small, covering only the eastern half of Oklahoma. The area director is the line officer in charge of BIA programs and activities in the area.

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# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release June 20, 1986

202/343-7445 Lovett

## Interior Secretary Approves Moving BIA's Northern California Agency

Interior Secretary Donald Hodel approved June 5 a proposal to move the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Northern California agency from Hoopa to Redding, 80 miles east. As part of the move new sub-agencies will be created at Klamath, near the mouth of the Klamath River, and at Willow Creek, approximately 11 miles south of Hoopa.

The principal reasons for the move, a BIA spokesman said, are to improve accessibility of the staff to the tribal groups served and to reduce costs. Redding is a highway hub providing access to all parts of the northern California area served by the agency. There is also bus, rail and air transportation to Redding. The BIA expects the move to save more than \$1 million over a five-year period.

The agency now serves 16 tribal groups and the new location would permit the assignment of seven additional groups in Modoc and Lassen counties to the agency. These seven groups are presently part of the Central California agency.

The agency's present allotment of 65 positions would be reduced by two in the change. The new organization will include 32 employees at Redding; 23 at Willow Creek and eight at Klamath.

The BIA's area director in Sacramento has been instructed to begin implementation of the move. It is expected to take several months to complete.

\* \* \*



# 86 ZA DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Office of the Secretary  
For Release June 30, 1986

Mitch Snow (202) 343-3171

### ADMINISTRATION ACCEPTS ANIMAS-LA PLATA COST SHARING AGREEMENT

Under Secretary of the Interior Ann McLaughlin announced today that the Administration has accepted the agreement for funding the Animas-La Plata Project.

"While the agreement that has been reached contains several elements that are quite different from those we requested at the opening of negotiations, I believe that we have reached the best agreement possible with the states of Colorado and New Mexico and the Ute Mountain Ute and Southern Ute Tribes," McLaughlin said. "Considerable concessions were granted on all sides during the formulation of this agreement.

"We continue to be impressed with the strong coalition that has been formed locally and in Congress on behalf of the project. Without their constant support, this agreement would not have been possible."

During the negotiations, the estimated costs to the federal government of building the project were reduced from \$518 million to \$359.4 million. This includes \$80 million in cash from local sponsors to fund project construction and tribal development funds.

Key sections of the agreement call for the non-federal project sponsors to assume responsibility for building the Southern Ute Reservoir, elements of the "Dry Side" diversion unit, and facilities for irrigation of 24,600 acres of full-service farmlands, when such facilities were economically feasible. The agreement also provides for straight-line repayment of project costs associated with irrigation over a 30-year period.

The cost sharing agreement is a necessary step in final settlement of outstanding Indian water claims.

"Final implementation of the settlement and the cost sharing agreement will depend on several actions of Congress. For example, authorization of the proposed tribal development fund will be necessary," McLaughlin said.

Federal officials began negotiations with representatives from the states of Colorado and New Mexico and the Ute Mountain Ute and Southern Ute Tribes after an earlier cost sharing offer composed by those states and the Tribes failed to win approval by the Department of the Interior. The Continuing Resolution for Fiscal Year 1986 contained \$1 million to begin work on the Animas-La Plata Project. Expenditure of those funds was contingent on the acceptance of a cost sharing agreement from the project beneficiaries.

The Animas-La Plata Project is located in Montezuma and La Plata Counties in southwestern Colorado and San Juan County in northwestern New Mexico. The multipurpose project will provide municipal and industrial water supplies to cities and industries in the area as well as supplemental and full-service irrigation water supplies to local farmers.

-DOI-

Note to editors: A short summary of the agreement is attached.

June 30, 1986

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### AGREEMENT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF INDIAN WATER RIGHT CLAIMS AND FUNDING OF THE ANIMAS-LA PLATA PROJECT, COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO

- ° The agreement represents an attractive "win-win" situation for all parties.
  - Project sponsors gain local water development for M&I purposes and support of their agricultural economy;
  - A significant portion of the cost (38%) for project development and Indian development has been assumed by the non-Federal sponsors;
  - Both the non-Indian interests and the Federal government benefit greatly from settlement of Indian water right claims, and the Indians get the monetary and physical resources to support self determination.
  - The agreement decreases the Federal expenditure for development of the Animas-La Plata Project by \$139 million;
  - As a result of phasing, future development and financing of facilities to serve 24,600 acres of full service irrigation lands were assumed by the non-Federal project sponsors.
- ° There are no performance penalties against the United States in the agreement.
- ° The agreement provides for \$80 million of non-Federal financing for Phase I facilities and the Tribal Development Funds.
- ° Precedent for Tribal Development Funds was set in the Papago settlement (\$15 million trust fund for purposes similar to those for the Ute development funds).
- ° The agreement also has the following provisions which increase the value of the proposal to the United States compared with traditional (unshared) policy:

30-year straight-line amortization of irrigation costs which will be repaid by Colorado River Storage Project revenues. (Enhances the present value of the repayment stream to the United States.)	\$ 26 million
- Phasing of Federal contributions to Tribal Development Funds. (Reduces the present value cost to the United States.)	\$ 4 million
- ° This is the first such agreement obtained under negotiating guidelines agreed to in advance by the Department of the Interior and OMB.

° The agreement meets the terms and the intent of President Reagan's cost sharing policy as expressed in his January, 1984, letter to Senator Laxalt by:

- Meeting the requirement for the negotiation of "reasonable financing arrangements" by tailoring the cost sharing for the project to meet the ability the project sponsors to assist in the funding of the project;
- Recognizing the implied "prior commitment" for the project inherent in the 1968 authorizing legislation for the project.

Recognizing the value of settling the Tribal water right claims and the avoidance of future breach of trust claims against the United States.

° Provides for full review of the agreement by the Congress through the necessity of securing implementing legislation to carry out the terms and conditions of the agreement.

#### PROJECT COST SUMMARY

TOTAL PROJECT COST	\$517.9 million
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	<u>\$ 60.5 million</u>
TOTAL	\$578.4 million

#### LESS NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

PHASED CONSTRUCTION (PHASE II)	\$ 139.0 million
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS COLO.	\$ 11.0 million
CASH CONTRIBUTION COLORADO	<u>\$ 69.0 million</u>
SUB-TOTAL FEDERAL COSTS	\$ 359.4 million

#### ADDITIONAL FEDERAL COSTS REDUCTIONS PRODUCED BY THE AGREEMENT

PHASED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDING	\$ 4.0 million
STRAIGHT-LINE AMORTIZATION-IRRIGATION	\$ 26.0 million

#### PROJECT ACREAGE SUMMARY (Costs in Millions)

	TOTAL		PHASE I		PHASE II	
	ACREAGE	COSTS	ACREAGE	COSTS	ACREAGE	COSTS
INDIAN	13,780	\$75,602	1,800	\$18,502	11,980	\$57,100
NON INDIAN	<u>53,680</u>	<u>\$294,614</u>	<u>41,080</u>	<u>\$219,074</u>	<u>12,600</u>	<u>\$75,540</u>
TOTALS	67,460 <sup>1</sup>	\$370,216	42,880 <sup>1</sup>	\$237,576	24,580	\$132,640

<sup>1</sup>/ Includes 17,650 acres of supplemental service land

ANIMAS-LA PLATA PROJECT,  
COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO

INTRODUCTION

The Animas-La Plata Project would be located in the Upper Colorado River Basin in La Plata and Montezuma Counties of southwestern Colorado and San Juan County of northwestern New Mexico. The Congress authorized it as a participating project in the Colorado River Storage Project.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project would be a multiple-purpose water resource development. Municipal and industrial water would be furnished to Durango and to the rural La Plata area in Colorado and to Farmington, Aztec, Bloomfield, and several smaller communities, as well as the Navajo Tribe in New Mexico. The Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribes would receive industrial water primarily for the development of coal resources on their reservations. The project would provide water for the irrigation of Indian and non-Indian farmland in the La Plata and Mancos River drainages, and opportunities would be made for recreation at project reservoirs. A program for developing land for wildlife would compensate for wildlife losses at both reservoirs, and a program would be instituted to collect and preserve cultural resources. Project construction would take about 10 years.

PHASED DEVELOPMENT

Under the cost-sharing agreement, the Animas-La Plata project would be developed in two phases. The first phase would provide for irrigation service for 42,880 acres, municipal and industrial water service, and some recreation and fish and wildlife features. The first phase would cost \$379,300,000. Colorado would contribute \$69 million of that amount. The second phase would provide for irrigation service to 24,580 acres and additional recreation and fish and wildlife features. The second phase would cost \$132,640,000 and would be financed by the project sponsors in the States of Colorado and New Mexico.

INDIAN SETTLEMENT

In order to settle tribal water rights claims, the Indian tribes would get irrigation service to 1,800 acres and municipal and industrial water service under the first phase of the Animas-La Plata Project and municipal and industrial water service from the nearby Dolores Project. The tribes also would get irrigation service to 11,980 acres under the second phase of the Animas-La Plata Project. In addition, a tribal development fund of \$61 million would be provided, \$11 million of which would be funded by the State of Colorado and the balance by the Federal Government.



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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release July 2, 1986

Carl Shaw 202/343-4576

### STATEMENT BY ROSS SWIMMER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS ON THE NAVAJO-HOPI RESETTLEMENT ISSUE

I have been informed that demonstrations are planned sometime this weekend in Washington, D.C., and in other parts of the country protesting the resettlement of those Navajo families residing on land partitioned to the Hopi Indian Tribe as a result of the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act (P.L. 93-531) passed by the U.S. Congress in 1974.

There has been and continues to be, a lot of misinformation and distortion of fact, and emotional appeals for support issued by mostly non-Indian activist groups who oppose the law. The actions by these groups have been denounced frequently by both Navajo and Hopi tribal leaders.

I would suggest that groups and organizations who want to help the Indian people involved, use their time and energy to help the tribes and the government achieve a humane and decent resettlement for those required to move to new homelands. We are nearing the end of what has been a long and painful disruption of the lives of many people. I would like to see those participating in demonstrations devote their energies to helping us complete the process by working with those yet to be resettled.

Only about 240 Navajo families remain on the Hopi partitioned lands that are to be resettled. I have visited the area where most Navajos awaiting relocation are residing, and I firmly believe that nearly all of them will agree to move when they are assured that appropriate housing and grazing lands will be available on the "new" lands purchased and added to the Navajo Reservation.

I want to emphasize that there will be no action by the federal government to forcibly remove Navajo families from land belonging to the Hopi Indian Tribe. Congress has recognized that the original July 6, 1986, deadline for completing relocation cannot be met. Extensive counseling of the Navajos affected will be given a high priority in this final phase of resettlement. We hope to complete the process by the end of 1987 and Congress has been so advised.

- DOI -

BIA Law Enforcement Officers Begin Campaign Against Reservation Drugs

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Law Enforcement Officers have begun an extensive campaign against the supply and use of narcotics, drugs and marijuana on Indian reservations throughout the United States.

Ross Swimmer, Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, has given top priority to improving law and order on reservations. He feels it is a fundamental key to economic development for the Indian tribes.

"Many Indian reservations, which in past years were relatively free from drug activity, are now experiencing frequent problems," Swimmer said. "Illegal drug activities on the reservation tear at the very fiber of the Indian communities, destroying traditional Indian values and creating lawlessness. I intend to commit resources necessary to help rid the reservations of this illegal activity," he added.

He asked that all tribal leaders support this campaign.

The BIA program, part of the President's war against drugs, includes the eradication of marijuana illegally cultivated on Federal and Indian lands. The BIA is cooperating in this operation with various Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement organizations to locate and destroy marijuana fields, some of which have been found hidden in deep forest areas and under camouflaged shelters.

One such effort is in Northern California, where a specially trained interagency task force headed by the BIA is locating and destroying hundreds of high quality marijuana plants each day.

The BIA's Northern California effort will concentrate on marijuana eradication on reservations and rancherias in the area. Although the state and county programs have conducted eradication operations in past years in the Hoopa Valley, they have not been able to dedicate sufficient resources specifically to reservations. This year's BIA operation will insure that major efforts are devoted to Federal and Indian lands in the area.

The United States Government, through the BIA, has trust responsibilities for approximately 53 million acres of reservation land in more than 20 states, most of it west of the Mississippi River.



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release September 15, 1986

Tom Wilson 202/343-3171

### HODEL VOWS ACTIVE SUPPORT BY INTERIOR IN PRESIDENT'S WAR ON DRUGS

Secretary of the Interior Don Hodel today pledged DOI support and active participation in President Reagan's war on drugs.

"The land managing agencies of the Interior Department long have waged a battle of eradicating marijuana growing on Federal lands. Now, as a result of the impetus given the war on drugs by the President, we have added incentive to continue our efforts. We are going to fight this battle until it is won, because we are going to return our national parks and public lands to the American people."

"Americans take great pride in their parks, wildlife refuges, and public lands. The public's awareness of the threats by drug abuse to values we cherish has been accentuated by last night's appeal by the President and Mrs. Reagan. Those of us responsible for the maintenance of our lands are going to make sure this public trust is upheld.

Hodel noted that his Department spent almost \$17 million last year in "widespread and successful" efforts to rid public lands of marijuana and to carry out other anti-drug efforts.

A summary of the most recent significant activities undertaken by the various agencies of the Interior Department is attached.

## SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT -- More than 14,000 marijuana plants have been found and destroyed on public lands so far in 1986 as a result of 53 raids in California, Colorado, and Oregon. This effort continues a 1985 program that resulted in the destruction of more than 50,000 marijuana plants growing on public lands. BLM is a full partner in the Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP), a coordinated Federal, State, and local effort to eliminate marijuana growing in California.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS -- More than 7,000 high grade marijuana plants have been located and destroyed by BIA police teams in cooperation with Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. Working in the States of North Carolina, California, South Dakota, and Oregon, BIA police destroyed harvest-ready marijuana plants, some of which were 15 feet high and would have produced 10 pounds of marijuana each. The Bureau is working with the Indian Health Service to develop anti-drug programs for Indian schools.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE -- National Park Rangers and Police have arrested those growing marijuana on park lands, those trying to smuggle drugs into the country across a national seashore, and those selling or using drugs in parks and recreation areas. For example, Park Rangers in Biscayne National Park in Florida have recovered four tons of marijuana and almost a ton of cocaine in five incidents in the park. The drugs had a street value of \$800 million. Park Police helicopter patrols have discovered and destroyed marijuana growing in parks within Washington, D.C.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY -- USGS scientists working with Federal and State officials, developed geographic criteria for finding the public lands most likely to be used for growing marijuana. These criteria -- such as access to transportation, water availability, topography -- were plotted in several areas, including Ozark National Forest in Arkansas and national forests in Northern California, and correlated with land cover data and aerial photography to pinpoint the most likely marijuana growing sites.

BUREAU OF MINES -- The Bureau of Mines has provided the U.S. Customs Service with the helium necessary to deploy large balloons along the Mexican border. The balloons provide a floating platform for 1,000 pounds of sophisticated radar equipment used to detect the low-flying aircraft often used by drug smugglers.

NOTE TO EDITORS: Photos, transparencies, and video footage on marijuana eradication activities are available from the Bureau of Land Management, 202/343-9435.



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release September 15, 1986

966  
Carl Shaw, 202/343-4576

### BIA, IHS Launch Attack on Drug Abuse, Other Health Problems

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Indian Health Service (IHS) have signed an agreement to join forces to combat drug abuse and other serious health problems among the nation's 1.4 million Native Americans

Interior Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer, who heads the BIA, joined IHS Director Everett Rhoades in Washington to sign the memorandum of agreement and discuss the ongoing relationship between their offices. IHS is an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services

"The BIA provides a variety of important social and economic services to Indian people while the IHS offers quality physical and mental health care," Swimmer said. "It is essential that we work together to help young Indians deal with some of the problems reservation life presents."

Although they were brought together by a need to combat rampant substance abuse among Indian youth, the two agencies also will coordinate efforts in the areas of nutrition, teenage suicide, child abuse and neglect, teenage pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, parental effectiveness, special education, the needs of elderly, injury control and immunization. In addition, health promotion curricula will be developed and community leaders trained to deal with these problems.

"Alcohol and drug abuse is the most serious social and health problem facing Indian people today," Swimmer said. "Our statistics show that the majority of BIA and tribal arrests involve alcohol and drug abuse. Many of those arrested are juveniles."

A BIA alcohol and drug abuse study indicated that 50 percent of its schools have substance abuse problems. Five BIA schools found that 75 percent of their students used alcohol or drugs, and six other schools said student use was as high as 50 percent.

"This coordination between two major federal agencies will enable us to provide better services to Indian people," said Dr. Henrietta Whiteman, the BIA's deputy to the assistant secretary in charge of Indian education. Whiteman and Hazel Elbert, deputy to the assistant secretary for tribal services, will manage the BIA's portion of the project.

Under the agreement, the BIA will work with Indian tribal governments and organizations to implement local action plans aimed at promoting health and preventing disease.

The BIA will develop materials and training programs that can help teachers, community health representatives, tribal judges and law enforcement officials in their work with troubled adolescents. The bureau also plans to study the extent and costs of social problems among young Indians; identify youths in need of immunization; create a preventative alcohol and drug abuse program in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools; and encourage parental and tribal participation in identifying social and health problems.

The IHS agreed to determine the extent and costs of Indian health problems among youth. The agency also will develop comprehensive Indian youth alcohol and drug abuse treatment services, provide immunization services, assess the status of nutrition awareness training for health, education and legal professionals, develop curricula for a health promotion and disease prevention program, utilize its own maternal child health program to educate teenagers about child birth and develop local action plans.

The BIA and the IHS agreed to meet regularly to review activities and progress that result from their agreement.

--DOI--



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

8617  
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Bureau of Indian Affairs

Carl Shaw, (202) 343-4576

For Release September 23, 1986

### Swimmer Awards Contracts To Stimulate Economic Development on Indian Lands

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer today awarded contracts to three firms that will act as model business development centers to create jobs for Indian tribes and individuals.

The three corporations, selected from 21 applicants, are the United Indian Development Association (UIDA) of El Monte, California; The Rensselaerville Institute of Rensselaerville, New York, and the Fairbanks Native Association (FNA) of Fairbanks, Alaska

Swimmer said, "Indian leaders have told me business development is their number one need. The creation of these centers is an effort to fulfill that need and is a positive step toward economic development in Indian Country. These firms are committed to producing real jobs, businesses and revenues."

Each firm was awarded \$250,000 to generate jobs in Indian Country by attracting industry to the reservations and helping entrepreneurs start and run new businesses. The contractors, each experienced with Indian economic development, will assist business in planning, financing, accounting, marketing and management assistance from start-up until the business is successfully established.

The firms are proposing to create 1,081 jobs in Indian Country over a three-year period. The one-year contracts are renewable for up to three years if the firms meet the job creation numbers called for in their contracts.

"We've been through a multitude of studies that have told us what the problems are in Indian Country," Swimmer said. "We tend to deal too much with the problem side and not enough with getting the job done. We know the problems are there. The emphasis of these centers will be to create jobs."

About half of the nation's 1.4 million Indians live on reservations. Their land holdings total more than 53 million acres where unemployment runs as high as 70 percent on some reservations. One-quarter of the Indian workforce is seeking employment and 27 percent of the total population lives below the poverty line.

The Rensselaerville Institute, headed by president Harold S. Williams, is a non-profit development corporation that has been creating jobs and building housing and community infrastructure since 1972. Its staff of consultants will support local entrepreneurs as well as import prospective businessmen to the reservations.

UIDA, a 16-year-old non-profit corporation under the leadership of president Steven L.A. Stallings, will establish a regional center in El Monte CA., and eventually in Denver and Seattle. These centers will help begin or expand at least five Indian businesses and create jobs for Indian workers.

Nearly 350 Indian businesses have started or expanded as a result of UIDA. The consulting group has raised more than \$7 million in capital for Indian businesses and created nearly 2,000 jobs.

The Fairbanks Native Association, founded in 1967 and headed by a seven-member board of directors, is the only contract that will focus on a single state -- Alaska. FNA plans to establish a separate development center that will become self-supporting within three years.

During its 26-year history, FNA has established or expanded businesses in tourism, logging and other industries. It has landed major loan packages for clients and set up a Small Business Assistance Center.

Tribes or businesses interested in contacting the new business development centers should write to the following addresses: Rensselaerville Institute, Pond Hill Road, Rensselaerville, NY 12147; United Indian Development Association, 9650 Flair Drive, Suite 303, El Monte, CA. 91731; Fairbanks Native Association, 310 1st Avenue, Fairbanks, AK. 99701.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release October 6, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576

### CONTRACT AWARDED FOR BIA FINANCIAL TRUST SERVICES

The Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh has been awarded a contract for financial trust services to strengthen internal management and administration of more than \$1.7 billion of Indian trust funds.

A tri-party agreement will be executed by the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), trustee of the Indian monies; the Treasury Department's Financial Management Service (FMS); and Mellon Bank.

"This contract is a giant step toward returning confidence in our accountability and services to Indian tribes and individual Indians and Alaska Natives in the management of their trust funds," said Ross Swimmer, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs and head of the BIA. "It is also a serious attempt to correct the operational deficiencies and provide the quality of service expected of a prudent trustee."

FMS, which handled the contract award, was "pleased to provide contract management support to improve the financial management of BIA trust funds," Commissioner W. E. Douglas said.

Swimmer said awarding of the contract sets in motion a course of action which will directly address the material weaknesses in the trust accounting system, the inefficiencies of redundant multiple systems, and the lack of earning capacity due to inefficient cash management of funds. Among the services to be provided by Mellon are: collecting and depositing cash receipts; investment advising; executing buy and sell orders from BIA; maintaining custody of held securities; maintaining detailed accounts for both tribes and individuals; accounting for all transactions; and reporting all financial activities to the BIA or Treasury. The benefits to be derived include: enhanced investment performance, improved accounting and timely reporting of account information to tribes and individuals.

All activities and decisions required by law of the Government as trustee will continue to be performed by the Government, including control of investment decisions. As a result of improved access to financial information, tribes and individuals will be able to better plan for the use of their funds held in trust by BIA.

The need to improve the management of BIA's trust fund operation came to light through numerous audits and reports concerning the funds as far back as 1982. Two years ago BIA obtained an independent evaluation of its operation by a nationally known accounting firm. In response to a request for information published by the Bureau last year, a wide range of materials was received on private sector capabilities to assist in the management of Indian trust funds.

Mellon will be providing financial trust services to assist the BIA in managing the \$1.7 billion fund that includes Indian tribal trust funds, individual Indian monies, contributed funds, Alaska Native escrow funds, irrigation and power project funds and the Papago Cooperative fund. Currently there are more than 251,000 participating tribal and individual Indian accounts. The funds represent awards to Indians as compensation for land claims or other legal settlements. The funds also include income from trust lands -- oil, gas and other mineral revenues, timber sales, grazing and agricultural leases. The implementation into the contractor's system will be phased-in over a 12-to 18-month period.

"In addition to the benefits which will be experienced by the tribes, FMS estimates that decreasing the 'float' on these funds will result in interest savings of over \$1 million annually to the treasury," Commissioner Douglas said.

Other banks submitting bids were Citizens and Southern National Bank, Atlanta; First National Bank of Chicago; Republic Bank of Dallas; and two California institutions, Bank of America and First Interstate Bank of California.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Carl Shaw, (202) 343-4576

For Release October 9, 1986

### INTERIOR APPROVES FIRST TRIBAL WATER CODE SINCE 1975

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer today signed the Fort Peck Tribal Water Code, a model agreement for the administration of Indian water rights and the first code to be approved since 1975

The code resulted from a 1985 compact between the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation and the State of Montana. The Fort Peck tribes own a portion of the Missouri River in northeastern Montana.

"The Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes along with the state of Montana are to be commended for their cooperation which has led to today's signing of the Fort Peck Tribal Water Code," Swimmer said. "This code is a model for administering tribal water rights and is a message to Indian Country that state and tribal governments can work together on resolving matters of common concern."

"This is a landmark in state-tribal relations," according to Interior Under Secretary Ann McLaughlin. "This is a very essential step in bringing an important water rights settlement to reality."

Today's action implements the Fort Peck-Montana Compact, which was approved last year and is the state's first agreement with a tribal government concerning Indian water rights. The approval of the water code is an exception to a 1975 moratorium Interior placed on approval of such codes.

"Since water knows no political boundaries, cooperation between state and tribal governments is essential to ensure effective and comprehensive water management. The Fort-Peck Montana compact highlights the benefits of intergovernmental cooperation," Swimmer said.

The purposes of the code are to (1) provide for the orderly resolution of disputes between persons authorized to use the tribal water right; (2) to regulate and administer all diversions and use of water under the tribal water right within the reservation except for diversions or uses received from the Fort Peck Irrigation Project; and (3) to implement the Fort Peck-Montana Compact.

The code creates a Water Resources Control Commission and an appointed

water administrator. It also provides for obtaining water permits, transferring water rights, and prioritizing water uses.

Most western tribes lack formal water codes that regulate and administer the water they own through various executive orders and treaties with the federal government. Swimmer said the Fort Peck water code is a model for those tribes to consider.

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# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576

For Release October 21, 1986

## NEW BIA SUPERINTENDENTS NAMED AT COLORADO RIVER AND TRUXTON CANON AGENCIES

Interior's Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer today announced the appointments of C. L. Henson as Superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Colorado River Agency in Parker, Arizona; and George E. Keller as Superintendent of the Truxton Canon Agency in Valentine, Arizona.

Henson, a native of Tahlequah, Oklahoma and an enrolled member of the Cherokee Tribe, has been Superintendent of the Truxton Canon Agency since 1982. He replaces Patrick Hayes who has been assigned to the BIA Phoenix area office. Henson joined the Bureau in 1963 as a voucher examiner in Phoenix. In addition to various jobs at agency offices in Arizona, he has served as administrative officer in BIA area offices in Albuquerque and Sacramento. From 1979 to 1982 he served in Juneau, Alaska, first as Housing Development Officer and then as Tribal Operations Officer.

Keller is a member of the Rosebud Sioux Indian Tribe and joined the BIA in 1963 as a teacher in the Flandreau Indian School in Flandreau, S.D. He served in several education positions in BIA before becoming Superintendent at the Rosebud Agency in 1976. After leaving that position in 1981, he served for nine months as a training program officer at BIA's Office of Technical Training before being named Superintendent at the San Carlos Agency in August of 1982 where he has served since that time.

Keller has a B.S. degree in Biology from Chadron State Teachers College and in 1968 received a M.ED degree in School Administration from South Dakota State University.

Henson and Keller will report to their new duty stations on October 27.

--BIA--

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release October 22, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576

## ASSISTANT SECRETARY SWIMMER SIGNS FLATHEAD CONTRACT

Interior Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer has signed a contract that will allow the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes to manage and operate an electric power system on the Flathead Indian reservation in northwestern Montana

The three year contract is effective immediately, though a short personnel phase-in period is necessary. Under the Indian Self-Determination Act, Indian tribes and groups are given the authority to contract the management of federal government services that affect Indian people.

"The policy of this administration is to remove the federal government from activities that could be locally operated," said Swimmer, who heads the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). "It is also this Administration's policy to encourage Indian economic self-sufficiency."

An October 1985 report prepared jointly by the Bureau of Reclamation and the BIA recommended that management of the Flathead Indian Irrigation's power division be transferred from the federal government to another entity.

Swimmer noted that although the project will shift from federal to local operation, the Secretary of the Interior will retain control over rates and would assure compliance with laws and regulations. He said the tribes prepared an exemplary contract and did a good job working with the community

The Mission Mountain Electric Cooperative, a group of non-Indian residents, also had competed for management of the system out of fear that rates would increase and that they would be excluded from decisions pertaining to operations of the system.

Swimmer said those fears are unfounded since the Cooperative would have been forced to pay several million to purchase and maintain the power system. Those costs, according to Swimmer, could have been passed along to consumers.

In addition, the cooperative would have to arrange for use of right of ways and properties, which the tribes currently own.

The tribes have included provisions in the contract to establish a utility board and consumers' council to ensure that non-tribal power users have input into the utility's policies and decisions.

"We have a broad responsibility to assure that the customers' right to influence the decisions of the utility is considered as it would be with investor-owned or public utilities, which have their own regulatory bodies," Swimmer said. "The tribe has focused heavily on the rights of non-tribal members and has taken measures in its contract proposal to address the issue."

Although self-determination contracts can be approved at the area level, Swimmer asked that the BIA headquarters in Washington review the request and work with Congressional representatives to ensure that all parties were being considered.

-BIA-

-Greg Shaw



# 8622 DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release October 23, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576

### ARIZONA INDIAN TRIBE GETS \$30 MILLION SETTLEMENT

President Ronald Reagan has signed a bill authorizing the federal government to pay the Tohono O'Odham Indians (formerly Papago) in Arizona \$30 million in order for the tribe to replace nearly 10,000 acres of reservation land that has been flooded repeatedly since 1979.

The Gila Bend Indian Reservation Lands Replacement Act allows the U.S. Interior Department to begin paying the tribe in \$10 million allotments over three years beginning in 1988. It is one of the Reagan Administration's largest land settlements with an Indian tribe.

"This settlement goes a long way to affirm the President's message to Indian Country that he is willing to deal with tribes on a government-to-government basis and to enter into negotiations for the settlement of claims rather than litigating these issues for years in court," said Ross Swimmer, the Interior Department's assistant secretary for Indian affairs.

"It reflects a commitment of this administration to all Indian people that their issues are considered seriously and steps are being taken to address those issues through negotiations," Swimmer added.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1960 built the Painted Rock Dam on the Gila River 10 miles downstream from the Gila Bend Reservation. In 1964 the federal government acquired by eminent domain an easement for occasional overflow onto the reservation.

While government studies throughout the 1960's and 70's stressed the infrequency of overflow, substantial rains in 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984 produced major flooding on the reservation.

A 1983 Bureau of Indian Affairs report found that it would be overly expensive to rehabilitate the flooded lands, which had no protection from future overflows. An additional study concluded that there were no public lands acceptable to the tribe in exchange for the flooded land.

The Gila Bend Act allows the tribe to purchase up to 9,880 acres of private land to be taken into trust by the Interior Department.

"While this has been a longstanding issue for the Tohono O'Odham people, it is good that we have brought it to a compromised settlement," Swimmer said.

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# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
For Release October 27, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576

## BIA ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION MOVES OFFICE CLOSER TO SERVICE AREA

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) announced today that it will relocate the office of assistant director of education to the Navajo Area Office in Gallup, N.M.

Dr. Kenneth Ross, who oversees BIA education operations in the Southwest, will move from his Washington headquarters to Gallup November 4

The director of the BIA's nearly \$300 million education program, Dr. Henrietta Whiteman, said the move is geared toward bringing management closer to the people it serves.

"The sheer number of students, employees and schools within the Southwest necessitates that a major portion of administrative time be focused on planning, monitoring programs, offering technical assistance and evaluating programs from a local base rather than from Washington," said Whiteman.

Dr. Ross manages 94 schools and 6,000 employees in the BIA's Navajo, Phoenix and Albuquerque areas. Of the 180 Indian schools funded and operated by the BIA, 72 percent are located in the three service areas. About 53 percent of the BIA schools and education employees in Arizona and New Mexico are located in the Navajo area.

"This certainly makes it easier for the BIA and tribal governments in the area to communicate and cooperate on the policies and budgets both deal with daily," Ross said. "This will save some of the time and money we spend commuting between the field and the central office."

Ross' office serves eleven pueblos as well as the White Mountain Apache, Hopi, Navajo, Papago and Pima tribes. He said his first goals are to improve relations with the tribes and assess the area education staff.

The BIA, headed by Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer, offers education programs from early childhood through college.

-BIA-

-Greg Shaw



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**DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR**  
**news release**

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

For Release November 13, 1986

Michael Baugher (303) 231-3162  
Susan Hall (202) 343-3983

1985 MINERAL REVENUES REPORT AVAILABLE  
NOW FROM MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service (MMS) announces the availability of its publication, Mineral Revenues: The 1985 Report on Receipts from Federal and Indian Leases.

The booklet reports on the 1985 activities of the MMS Royalty Management Program, including collection of \$6.5 billion in bonuses, rents and royalties from Indian and federal (offshore and onshore) minerals leases.

The report also offers tables and statistics relating to the generation, distribution, and history of revenues obtained under this program.

Copies of the 1985 report are available, free of charge, from:

Office of Minerals Management Information  
Minerals Management Service  
Department of the Interior  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20240  
(202) 343-3983

or

Public Affairs Office  
Royalty Management Program  
Minerals Management Service  
P.O. Box 25165 MS-651  
Denver, Colorado 80225  
(303) 231-3162

-DOI-



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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
FOR RELEASE November 18, 1986

Carl Shaw, (202) 343-4576

DRAFT REPORT RECOMMENDS CLOSURE OF PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL  
AT END OF CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR

A draft review of Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) off-reservation boarding schools in Phoenix, Arizona, and Riverside, California, recommends closure of the Phoenix school at the end of the current school year

The report also recommends consideration of a new facility to provide specialized treatment services within a residential setting in close proximity to the Arizona Indian communities for students with special needs. The report recommends that the Sherman school in Riverside continue operation for its students and those displaced by closure of the Phoenix facility

In a letter to Arizona and California Indian tribes whose members attend one of the two schools, Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer asked for comments on the 18-page report by December 10. "The tribe's input into this review of Phoenix and Sherman schools is extremely important and I encourage you to participate in the review process," Swimmer said in his letter of November 12. "Your comments and recommendations will assist the Bureau in arriving at a final recommendation regarding the two schools."

The major reason for the recommended closure is declining enrollment at Phoenix because of the September 1986 opening of a new Hopi high school on the Hopi reservation and the anticipated opening of a similiar school on the Tohono O'odham reservation south of Phoenix next September. The majority of the student population at Phoenix has been of students from those two Indian tribes. A projected cost of some \$5 million to bring the Phoenix facility into full compliance with safety codes was also a factor. In contrast, the Sherman facility in California has undergone major rebuilding programs during the last decade and the report calls it "a completely modern school plant."

At 366 students for the 1986-7 school year -- down from a 1985-6 enrollment of 515 -- Phoenix is utilizing only 58 percent of its dormitory capacity. During the same period, Sherman's enrollment dropped from 642 students to 535 and is utilizing 61 percent of its dormitory capacity. With the expected opening of the Tohono O'odham school next September, Phoenix's student population is projected to fall by another 98 students and Sherman's

by 107. With the combined student population at the two schools of only 696 for the 1987-88 school year, both schools would be operating at less than 50 percent of their capacities. Costs of \$1.1 million annually to operate the Phoenix facility would be saved with its closure.

In viewing the total needs of the student body, the report says that approximately one-third of the students exhibited problems associated with alcohol or substance abuse (some only one-time offenders) and that neither school was fully equipped to meet the needs of this segment of the student body. Other BIA off-reservation boarding schools have similar student problems. "It is projected that (these) students would have (problems) severe enough to require a facility which would provide specialized treatment services within a residential setting," according to the report. The report said such a specialized school and residential treatment center should be in close proximity to the Arizona Indian communities and should have specific programs for treating the alcohol and substance abuse problems being experienced by the students with extreme behavioral patterns from all Bureau off-reservation boarding schools.

Overall review of the two schools was initiated last March. Both school boards, as well as the affected tribes and parents, were notified of the review. The bureau was assisted in reviewing the needs of several Arizona Indian communities by the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.

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# 8626 DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release December 2, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576

## CHRISTIE NAMED ACTING DIRECTOR OF NEW OFFICE OF ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN WASHINGTON

Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer today announced the appointment of Joe C. Christie as acting director of the new Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

Christie, Superintendent of the Northern California Agency in Redding, California, since 1984, will assume the new post created in the Office of the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs by P.L. 99-570, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 signed by President Reagan last month. He will begin his duties in Washington, December 2

"While he was reluctant to leave northern California, I am highly pleased that Christie has accepted this important new assignment," Swimmer said. "His administrative experience as a superintendent at three different Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) agencies over the past five years, and his background in education where much of his work will be concentrated, make him especially qualified for this new post. In addition, his recent experience in carrying out a marijuana eradication program in northern California, in cooperation with state and federal law enforcement authorities, further qualifies him to assist us," he added.

Swimmer said that Christie will coordinate with his counterpart at the Indian Health Service (IHS) in developing a program to carry out jointly the memorandum of agreement signed in September between the BIA and IHS to combat alcohol and substance abuse among Indian people.

The BIA portion of the \$1.7 billion Omnibus Drug Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1987 includes \$22.5 million for the BIA to be used in various ways. A total of \$5.4 million is appropriated for educational purposes -- \$3 million for curriculum development and materials and \$2.4 million for additional school counselors -- in the more than 180 BIA schools throughout the country. The school counselors are to have special techniques relevant to the treatment of youth alcohol and substance abuse. One million dollars is targeted for judicial training in the tribal government services area.

Law enforcement will receive \$3.6 million of which \$3 million is to be used for training of officers in the investigation and prosecution of offenses relating to illegal narcotics and in youth alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment; \$100,000 is for the development of a model juvenile code; and, \$500,000 will go to the Tohono O'odham (formerly Papago) Indian tribe in southern Arizona for the investigation and control of illegal narcotics traffic on the reservation.

The remaining \$7.5 million is to be used to construct or renovate and staff new or existing emergency shelters or halfway houses for juveniles. A total of \$21.7 million was appropriated to the IHS to help fight the problem of alcohol and substance abuse.

Christie, 41, is a native of southeastern Oklahoma and an enrolled member of the Choctaw Tribe of that state. He earned a B.A. in education from the Southeastern State College in Durant; a M.S. degree from Kansas State College in Pittsburg; and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from the University of New Mexico. He began his federal government career in 1972 as a elementary school teacher in BIA's Phoenix area. The following year he moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he served as an education specialist for four years. Until 1981, when he took his first Superintendent's position at the Fort Totten Agency in North Dakota, Christie served in BIA offices in Billings, Montana, and Albuquerque, New Mexico. He served for 18 months as Superintendent of the Winnebago Agency in Nebraska before assuming his present post in northern California. He is a veteran of the U.S. Army.

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# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release December 12, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576

### AGREEMENT SIGNED FOR RECLAMATION OF JACKPILE MINE IN NEW MEXICO

A negotiated agreement for reclamation of the Jackpile mine in New Mexico between the Pueblo of Laguna and Anaconda Minerals Company, former operators of the nation's largest open-pit uranium mine, was signed today by the Denver based company and approved by the Department of the Interior. The Laguna tribal council has already approved the agreement and will formally sign it in ceremonies in Albuquerque December 18.

Anaconda has agreed to pay the Laguna tribe \$43.6 million to reclaim the more than 2,600 acres of land disturbed by the company during a 30-year mining operation. The first of five annual installments of \$8.72 million will be paid to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) within a few days for investment for the Indian tribe until contracts to begin actual reclamation of the mine can be signed.

"We believe this is a fair and equitable agreement for all parties concerned," Ross Swimmer, Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs and head of the BIA, said. "It is one of six reclamation proposals -- including alternatives submitted by Anaconda and the Pueblo of Laguna -- contained in the final environmental impact statement." We have assurances from the tribe that this plan fully meets with their approval, and it meets the safety requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency."

Swimmer said the agreement officially terminates the Anaconda lease signed with the tribe in 1953. The company has not done any mining in the area near Paguate, about 40 miles west of Albuquerque, since 1982 when it began discussions with the BIA and the tribe on a reclamation plan. BIA has utilized the expertise of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in studying the environmental impacts and development of recommendations for reclamation of

the land. The agreement was reached after four years of public hearings and exhaustive technical studies.

Under the approved plan, BIA will sign a contract with the tribe for most of the work to be done. Request for proposals are expected to be issued soon for such work as technical assistance control, engineering and design work and the actual reclamation work that probably will be sub-contracted to a tribal construction firm. Reclamation work is not expected to be completed for at least 10 years, and another 10 years will be spent monitoring the land during which time the area will undergo revegetation, testing of ground water and security fencing.

Earlier this month the BIA and BLM signed a "Record of Decision," setting the level of reclamation work to be done. The decision calls for the stabilization and sealing of underground mines to prevent entry; four-feet of soil backfilling over the pits to prevent radon gas from seeping out and to eliminate water in pit bottoms; and resculpturing the dump piles with slanting side angles to allow easier plant rooting. The top 15 feet of the steep vertical highwalls would be cut to 45-degree angles for stability and safety purposes. After complete reclamation, the site will be similar in shape, color and texture to the surrounding landscape.

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# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For Release December 17, 1986

8628  
Greg Shaw, (202) 343-6031

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS GRANT LAUNCHES \$2.5 MILLION FISHERMEN'S CORPORATION

A nearly \$40,000 Bureau of Indian Affairs grant to the Lummi Indian Business Council in Bellingham, Washington, has translated into a \$2.5 million a year fishermen's corporation that provides jobs for tribal members and revenues for tribal coffers.

The tribally-chartered corporation, formed in July, markets the catches of 12 Indian fishing operations to buyers in Japan, France, Belgium and the United States. The results are impressive:

- \* Profits for individual fishermen, which number over 40, have increased 10 percent since the corporation began.

- \* The Lummi tribe has raised more than \$30,000 through tribal corporate taxes and a participating tribe has increased profits by 10 percent.

- \* The corporation already has marketed nearly 1.2 million pounds of sockeye, king, silver and chum fish.

Larry Kinley, the chairman of the Lummi tribe, said a little creativity has resulted in a lot of success.

"Obviously, the opportunities this one business project has made possible for the tribe are incredible," Kinley said. "There has been a merging of tribal, federal and private initiatives to create a success."

"The management of this corporation is exemplary," said Stanley Speaks, the BIA area director in Portland. "Other tribes could well benefit from the manner in which the fishermen's corporation conducts business."

Kinley said he is heeding that advice and developing a model plan for other tribes to follow. The plan, which relies on the corporation's experiences with start-up and developing overseas contracts, will be available to other tribes early next year, according to Kinley.

"Quality was established as the corporate philosophy in the initial

meetings of the stockholders," said Kinley, who now points out that 95 percent of his fish receive a number one rating from buyers.

The marketing side of the corporation is only phase one of the project. Kinley said plans are to build a processing and cold storage plant for the thousands of tons of fish still to come.

"The success of the Lummi fishing cooperative is just further evidence that Indian Country knows how to do business," said the Interior Department's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Ross Swimmer. "Tribal resources today are being harnessed to create needed jobs and revenues for Indian people."

Swimmer, a former tribal chairman who now heads the BIA, said business development is the cornerstone of his policy in dealing with the nation's more than 300 federally-recognized tribal governments. The BIA will spend \$63.5 million this year on business development grants and loans.

-BIA-



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
For Release December 22, 1986

Carl Shaw (202) 343-4576

## GARRETT NAMED DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

Ross Swimmer, Interior Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, today announced the appointment of Nancy Garrett as Director of the Office of Administration in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

Garrett, a member of the Senior Executive Service (SES) since 1978, currently serves as Deputy-Comptroller in BIA's Office of Indian Education Programs. Her new appointment is effective December 22.

"I am pleased that Garrett has agreed to move into this important position in BIA," Swimmer said. "Her three years of experience in Indian affairs and her long-time managerial experience in the SES will be a tremendous asset in helping us better manage personnel, budget and contracting and grants programs in the Bureau."

In her new position, Garrett will report to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations and be responsible for: the personnel and training activities of more than 14,000 BIA employees; an annual finance and budget program of almost \$1 billion; the Bureau's property management activities; management research and evaluation programs; and management of the Agency's contracting and grants program.

Garrett joined the Federal service in 1960 as a GS-3 clerk-typist in the Foreign Service Insititute (FSI) in the Department of State. In 1967 she was named budget officer for Dulles Airport and 18 months later was given the additional duties as budget officer for National Airport. She became budget officer of the Office of Field Operations in the Office of the Secretary in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), later renamed Health and Human Service, in 1970. Four years later she moved to the office of director of the Executive Secretariat in HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service, HEW, and in 1976 became the first female executive in the U.S. Treasury's U.S. Custom's Service when she was named deputy assistant commissioner.

She became a charter member of the Senior Executive Service in 1978 and was appointed Associate Director of the National Park Service. In 1982 she served as Director of the Office of Technical Assistance in Territorial and International Affairs before joining BIA in 1983.

Garrett resides in Arlington, Virginia and maintains a farm in Culpeper, Virginia.